1: Spier NR10 Klamath NR10

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[For vocabulary associated with games, see category 524, pp. 76-86; included in curing songs, see category 755, pp. 123-125; used in reference to various named parts of the house, see category 342, p. 201; used for numerals, see category 802, pp. 222-223.]

000 ages ca. 80, and Jake Smith of Hornbrook, a western Shasta aged ca. 95. Johnson, Mrs. Hedricks, and Smith were each interviewed for a few hours, but an attempt to cover an entire element list with any one of them did not seem feasible.

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d̤,	implosive "d"	o,	as in all
b̤,	implosive "b"	ɛ,	as in met
ð,	oh as in charm	I,	as in it
š,	sh as in shall	ü,	unrounded "u"
ŋ,	ng as in sing	·,	denotes length
L,	t followed by voiceless l	'	glottal stop

TRIBAL ABBREVIATIONS

The groups covered in this study are as follows:

Kl	Klamath, of Klamath Marsh
Mo	Modoc, of Tule Lake
SE	Shasta, Eastern, of Shasta Valley
SW	Shasta, Western, of Klamath and Rogue rivers
At	Atsugewi (Hat Creek)
AW	Achomawi, Western (Achomawi proper)
AE	Achomawi, Eastern (Hammawi)
WT	Wintu, Trinity River or Hayfork
WM	Wintu, McCloud River
WS	Wintu, Sacramento River (upper)
MM	Maidu, Mountain (NE), Indian Valley
MF	Maidu, Foothill (NW), Dogwood, Cherokee, Yankee Hill
NF	Nisenan, Foothill, Stanfield Hill or Yuba River
NM	Nisenan, Mountain, northerly
NS	Nisenan, Southern (of mountains)
MV	Maidu, Valley (NW), vicinity of Chico

For each of the groups listed above further localization for the information obtained is indicated in the section "Informants."

For a map of the area surveyed and locations of informants see page vi. Initials on the map correspond to the group abbreviations listed above; the black dots to the location of informants.

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he "believe(s) they referred to themselves as Maidu (people) rather than as Nisenan" (K. Kukau, 178). As far as concerns his inf'ts. Henry Thomson and George High (ibid., 137), he is probably correct, for neither was born Stanfield Hill. Thomson, the deceased husband of

	NF	NM	NS
	pokelulu	pokelulu	poŏuko
sokum	tumbo	tumbo	tumbo
	sa	sa	sa
	ŏŭp	dupe	la'pe
	simi	bim	sim

my inf't., was born in Butte Co.; High belongs to the "mt. people," according to my inf't.; this mt. group comprises the people living at Dobbins, 5 mi. beyond Stanfield Hill, above Mooretown, Cherokee, etc." Probably both Thomson's and High's own groups refer to themselves as Maidu.

CULTURE ELEMENT DISTRIBUTIONS LIST

SYMBOLS USED IN THE ELEMENT LIST

+	Element affirmed by informant.
−	Element denied by informant.
(+)	Element affirmed, but some doubt concerning it on part of informant or ethnographer.
(−)	Element denied, but with qualifications as in the preceding.
·	Element enquired about, but informant uncertain regarding it.
o	Absent because lacking or impossible in the environment. (Not to be confused with the symbol o preceding an element number, and which is explained below.).
R	Element said to be of comparatively recent introduction.
*	Further information concerning item is contained in the section "Ethnographic Notes on the Element List."
Blank	Element not enquired for by ethnographer.

The following symbols precede element numbers:

†	For statistical computations, the number or letter entries under this element have been read as plus.
‡	For statistical computations, the element has been broken into two or more (e.g., 1 foot or less; more than 1 foot).
o	For statistical computations, the element has been eliminated.

ELEMENTS	OCCURRENCE														
	Kl	Mo	SE	SW	At	AW	AE	WT-WM	WS	MM	MF	NF	NM	NS	MV
BASIC ECONOMY															
Hunting															
Driving and Pursuing															
1. Driving game	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
2. Into enclosure	−	+	−	+	+	−	*+	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−
3. Circular	−		−		−	−	+	−	−	−	−		−	−	−	−
4. With pit	−	+	−	−	+	+	*+	−	−	−		−	−	−	−	−
5. With V-shaped wings	−	+	−	−	+	−	*+	*+	−	−	−		−	−	−	−
6. Along fence, hunters in pits				*+							+	+	+	−	−	−
7. Over cliff	−	+	+	−	+	*+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	−	−	−
8. Into water or mud	+	+	+	*+	−	−	+	−	+	−	+		−	+	−	(+)
9. To or past concealed hunter	+	+	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+
10. Into trap, net or snare	+	*+	+	*+	*+	*+	+	+	+	−	+	+	+	−	−	−
11. Surround by hunters	*+					+	+	−	−	+	−					
12. Surround by fire	*+	*+	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	+	+	+	+	−
13. Dog used	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	−	−	−	−	−
14. Pursuing game	+	+	+	*+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
15. Wounded animal only	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	+	+	*+	+
16. Single hunter	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	−	+	+	−	
17. Group of hunters	+	+	+	−	−	+	+	−	+	+	−	+	+	+	+	
18. In relays	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	
19. Race: swiftest kills deer	−		+			+	+	−	+	−		.		−	−	+
20. Shout to frighten quarry	−	+	+								+	.	−	−	−	+
21. Hunters on snowshoes	+	+	+			+	*+	+	+	+	+	−	o	−	o	o
22. Dog used	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	−
23. Trailing or tracking game	−	+	+	+	+	+	*+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Snares, Nets, Traps																
24. Fence with nooses in gaps	−	+	+	+	+	−	−	+	−	+	−	−	+	+	+	*+
25. For deer	−	+	+	+	+	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−	−
26. For rabbits	*+	*+	−	+	+	−	−	+	o	+	*+	+	−	−	−	
27. For quail	−	−	−	+	+	−	−	+	−	−	−	−	+	+	+	

7:Gatschet E-4,5 (1877) 1890 NR10 Klamath NR10

194 The pronunciation of the *diphthongs* may be easily inferred from their component vowels; it is as follows:

ai	as in *life, mine, sly, die, dye.*
au	as in *mouse, loud, arouse.*
ei	a combination of *e* and *i* resembling the vowel sounds in the word *greyish*, united into a diphthong.
yu *or* iu	as in *pure, few, union.*
oi	as in *loin, groin, alloy.*
wa *or* ua	as in *watch, wash;* French, *loi, roi.*
wi *or* ui	as in *squid, win, switch.*

All the diphthongs being of an adulterine character, they can generally be separated into two vowels, and then are hyphenized, as in *i-u, o-i, á-i, a-ú.*

GRAPHIC SIGNS.

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- ˈ arrested sound: skó-ˈhs, *spring time;* tchú-ˈka, *to swim up stream.*
- ' apostrophe marking elision of a vowel, of ĕ or any other sound: heshuámp'li for heshuámpĕli, *to recover one's health.*
- - hiatus, separating two vowels as belonging to two different syllables: pála-ash, *flour;* lĕmé-ish, *thunder;* or two consonants: tsiäls-hä'mi, *at salmon-time.*
- • separates the parts of compound terms: skúks-kiä'm, *spirit-fish* or *letiferous fish.*
- ´ acute; the only accent used for marking emphasized syllables.
- ¯ vowel pronounced long: mū'ni, *large, great.*
- ˘ vowel pronounced short, except ĕ, to which a distinct sound is given: yúmältkä, *to return from berry-harvest.*